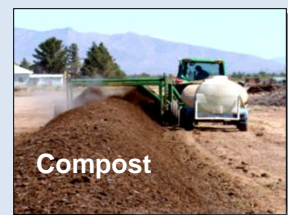


Healthy Soil Recycles Nutrients and builds Soil Organic Matter



Compost

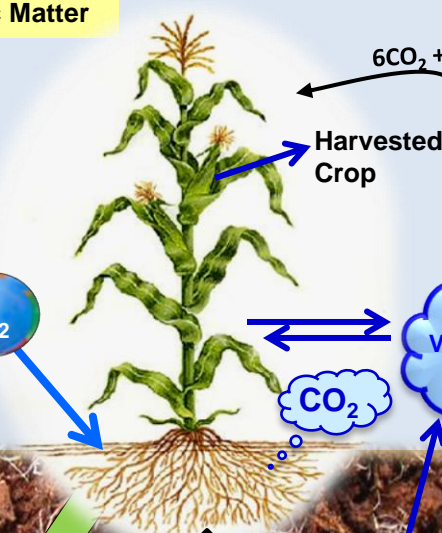


Manure

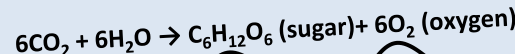


Crop Residues

Fungal Mycelia



Harvested Crop



Harvest the Sun's energy through living plants (cash crops & cover crops)

C:N ratio, Temperature, Moisture, Aeration & Soil pH affect OM decomposition.



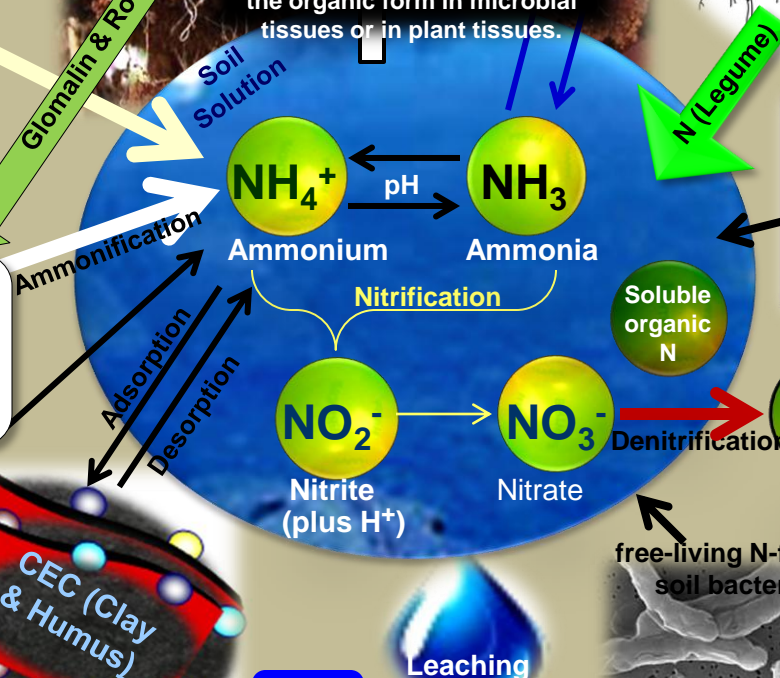
Irrigation Water Mgt. considerations: water quality (salinity & nutrients), quantity available, irrigation system efficiency, crop consumptive use, leaching requirement, etc.

Arthropod shredders, earthworms, saprophytic fungi, actinomycetes, bacteria & other organisms decompose dead organic matter and other organic wastes. These decomposers are prey for other Soil Food Web (SFW) organisms (i.e. predators).

Mineralization: the conversion of an element from an organic form to an inorganic state as a result of microbial decomposition.

Glomalin & Root Exudates are consumed by bacteria that live in the rhizosphere. Protozoa, nematodes & other soil organisms consume bacteria and release ammonium N. These organisms are prey for other SFW predators. The entire process results in mineralization.

Immobilization: the conversion of an element from the inorganic to the organic form in microbial tissues or in plant tissues.

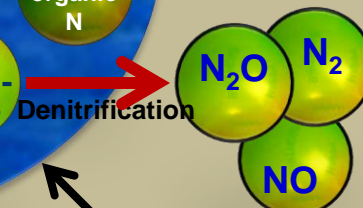
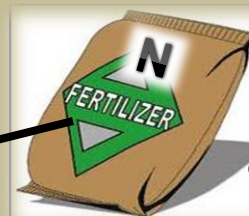


Soil Health

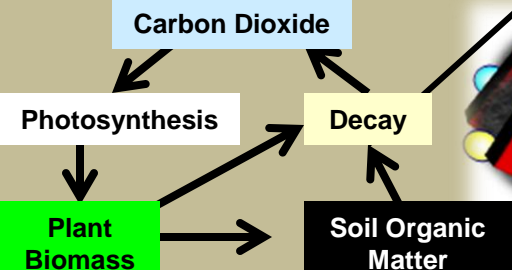
- Crop diversity
- Living roots throughout the year
- Cover the soil
- Less disturbance
- Livestock integration where applicable

Additional N losses: runoff & erosion

NOTE: Various species of fungi and bacteria can solubilize mineral elements from the mineral soil.



free-living N-fixing soil bacteria



rudycarcia.2012

Fixed NH_4^+

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Agromony Tech Note 76

Ref. The Nature and Properties of Soils, 14th Edition revised (Chapters 11, 12 & 13)